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WHOLE NUMBER 1269

KLARA BOHM-SCHUCH



Among the women elected members of the German national convention at Weimar was Klara Bohm-Schuch, who has been a leader in the feminist movement in Germany.

5,003 YANKS ARRIVE

"Flu" Epidemic Breaks Out on Transport Powhatan.

Vessel Forced to Put Back to Port and Lands 25 Influenza Cases at Bordeaux.

New York, March 6.—The army transport Powhatan, with 61 officers, 2,465 troops, and four civilians, arrived here from Bordeaux. It was originally bound to Newport News, but was diverted to this port.

Units aboard included the Sixty-sixth coast artillery corps complete, most of these men being assigned to Camp Devens; part of the Forty-seventh coast artillery corps, detachments of the Three Hundred and Thirty-fifth and Three Hundred and Thirty-sixth field artillery of the Eighty-seventh division (National army troops of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi) for Camps Dodge, Funston, Dix and Pike; and convalescents and casuals.

Just after leaving Bordeaux an epidemic of influenza broke out and the ship returned to disembark 25 of 102 patients ill with the disease. There were no fatalities during the voyage and all except 24 cases were convalescent when the Powhatan docked.

The troops were in command of Lieut. Robert C. Garrett of New Mexico, a regular army officer who had been in France 18 months with the Forty-fourth artillery, which fought with the French until the armistice was signed.

The army transport Sierra arrived from Bordeaux with 68 officers, 1,401 troops and 2 naval officers. She was five days late, owing to boiler trouble.

Organizations included Bordeaux convalescent detachments Nos. 72, 100, 110, 111, 123 and 124; the Three Hundred and Twelfth ammunition train complete (Eighty-seventh division), most of which will go to Camp Dix; detachment E of casual company No. 34 (New York); 17 casual officers and 11 sick and wounded officers and 221 sick and wounded men.

Bringing 45 convalescent officers, 51 nurses and 2 civilians, the army transport Santa Marta arrived from Bordeaux. The invalids were of Bordeaux convalescent detachment No. 122 and base hospitals Nos. 3 and 22.

Marseilles, March 5.—The steamship Argentina has sailed for New York with 3,500 American troops aboard.

KING OF SERBIA TO RETIRE

Proposes to Abdicate Throne in Favor of Prince Regent Alexander, Says Flume Dispatch.

Rome, March 6.—King Peter of Serbia soon will retire in favor of Prince Regent Alexander, according to a Flume dispatch to the Idea Nazionale quoting advice from Belgrade. It is said the abdication will be read after the opening of the council of state at the Serbian capital.

ATTEMPTS TO KILL POINCARÉ

Foreigner Fires Shot at Residence of the President of France—Opposed to Russ Intervention.

Paris, March 6.—An unidentified man was arrested after he had fired a revolver at the Palais de l'Elysée, the residence of President Poincaré. He said he was a foreigner but refused to state his nationality. He declared he desired to protest against allied intervention in Russia.

WILSON ON WAY BACK TO PARIS TO SIGN PEACE

Speaks to Audience of 5,000 Persons in the Metropolitan Opera House.

HITS CRITICS OF COVENANT

Declares They Evidently Have Not Observed the Temper of the World or of the Boys in Khaki—Frequently Interrupted by Applause.

New York, March 6.—President Wilson sailed on his second voyage to France determined, as he said in his Metropolitan opera house speech here, "not to come back 'till it's over over there."

The transport George Washington bearing the presidential party left the Hoboken pier at 8:15 a. m.

A company of marines stood guard at the pier and their bugler sounded attention as the automobile carrying Mr. Wilson and his wife drove up.

The chief executive's departure was marked by a simplicity which contrasted with the noisy demonstration given him when the George Washington carried Mr. Wilson from American waters on his first journey to Paris last December.

Wilson's Greet Yanks on Troopship. As the George Washington passed the Statue of Liberty she met the transport Sierra coming in with returning troops. The president and Mrs. Wilson waved to the homecoming fighters. The Sierra dipped her flag and the George Washington replied.

The cry "There's the president's ship" rang over the Sierra decks and soon the rail was lined with doughboys who waved their hats and cheered lustily.

Says People Favor League.

Before he left here on his return to Paris President Wilson told an audience of 5,000 persons in the Metropolitan opera house that he was convinced that the majority of the people were in favor of the league of nations.

The league, he asserted, is the only means of assuring permanent peace. It is meant, he said, as a notice to all outlaw nations that they must not attempt any such enterprise as Germany had attempted.

Mr. Taft, in his speech, endorsed the president's plans for a league of nations. The practicability of the proposed covenant was explained by Mr. Taft. The boycott, he asserted, would be an effective weapon against any nation refusing to abide by decisions of the league.

The Monroe doctrine, Mr. Taft said, had been subjected to many varying interpretations.

"I have no objection to putting into the covenant of the league a reservation as to the Monroe doctrine if we can only find out what it is."

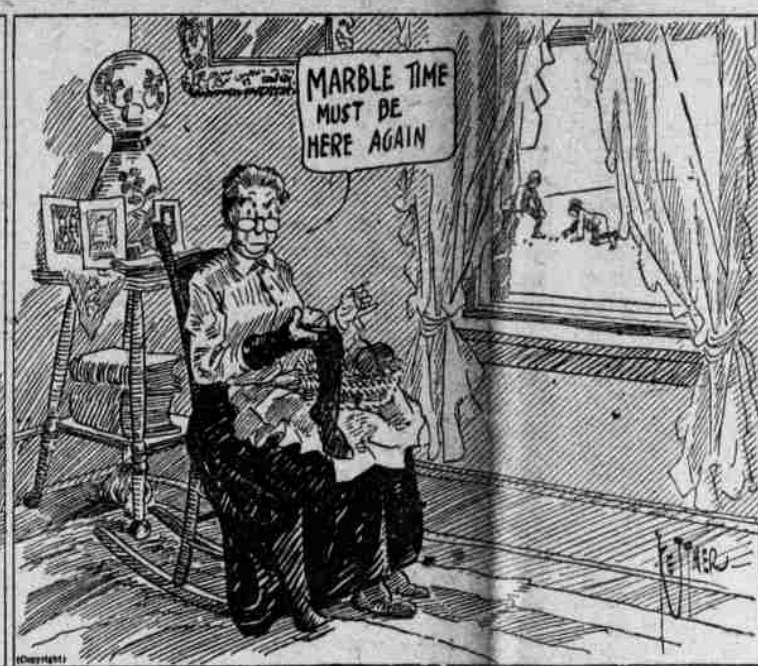
What the President Said.

The band struck up "Over There" as the president stepped forward to speak.

"My fellow citizens, I accept the intimation of the air just played; I will not come back 'till it's over, over there." (Applause.) "And yet I pray God in the interests of peace and of the world that that may be soon. (Applause.) The first thing I am going to tell the people on the other side of the water is that an overwhelming majority of the American people is in favor of the league of nations. (Applause.) I know that that is true. I have had unmistakable intimations of it from all parts of the country and the voice rings true in every case. I account myself fortunate to speak here under the unusual circumstances of this evening. I am happy to associate myself with Mr. Taft in this great cause. (Applause.) He has displayed an elevation of view and a devotion to public duty which is beyond praise. (Applause.) And I am the more happy because this means that this is not a party issue. (Applause.) No party has the right to appropriate this issue and no party will in the long run dare oppose it. (Applause.)

"We have listened to so clear and admirable an exposition of many of the main features of the proposed covenant of the league of nations, that it is perhaps not necessary for me to discuss in any particular way the contents of the document. I will seek rather to give you its setting. I do not know when I have been more impressed than by the conferences of the commission set up by the conference of peace to draw up a covenant for the league of nations. The representatives of fourteen nations sat around that board—not young men, not men inexperienced in the affairs of their

It Happens About This Time of Year



own countries, not men inexperienced in the politics of the world—and the inspiring influence of every meeting was the concurrence of purpose on the part of all those men to come to an agreement and an effective working agreement with regard to this league of the civilized world. There was a conviction in the whole impulse. There was conviction of more than one sort. There was the conviction that this thing ought to be done, and there was also the conviction that not a man there would venture to go home and say that he had not tried to do it. "We have been hearing for all these

weary months that this agony of war has tasted of the sinister purpose of the central empires. The Austro-Hungarian empire has gone to pieces and the Turkish empire has disappeared (Applause) and the nations that effected that great result—for it was a result of liberation—are now responsible as the trustees of the assets of those great nations. (Applause.)

"One of the things that the league of nations is intended to watch is the course of intrigue. Intrigue cannot stand publicity and if the league of nations were nothing but a great debating society it would kill intrigue. It is one of the agreements of this covenant that it is the friendly right of every nation a member of the league, to call attention to anything that it thinks will disturb the peace of the world, no matter where that thing is occurring. (Applause.) There is no subject that may touch the peace of the world which is exempt from inquiry and discussion and I think everybody here present will agree with me that Germany would never have gone to war if she had permitted the world to discuss the aggression upon Serbia for a single week. (Applause.) The British foreign office suggested, it pleased that there might be a day or two delay so that the representatives of the nations of Europe could get together and discuss the possibilities of a settlement. Germany did not dare permit a day's discussion. You know what happened.

Outlaw at Large.

So soon as the world realized that an outlaw was at large, the nations began one by one to draw together against her. We know for a certainty that if Germany had thought for a moment that Great Britain would go in with France and with Russia she never would have undertaken the enterprise, and the league of nations is meant as a notice to all outlaw nations that not only Great Britain but the United States and the rest of the world will go in to stop enterprises of that sort. (Applause.) And so the league of nations is nothing more nor less than the covenant that the world will always maintain the standards which it has now vindicated by some of the most precious blood ever spilt. (Applause.) The liberated peoples of the Austro-Hungarian empire and of the Turkish empire call out to us for this thing. It has not arisen in the council of statesmen. Europe is a bit sick at heart at this very moment, because it sees that statesmen have had no vision and that the only vision has been the vision of the people. (Applause.) Those who suffer, see. Those against whom wrong is wrought know how desirable is the right and the righteous. The nations that have long been under the heel of the Austrian, that have long covered before the German, that have long suffered the indescribable agonies of being governed by the Turk, have called out to the world, generation after generation, for justice, for liberation, for succor; and no cabinet in the world has heard them. Private organizations, pitying hearts, philanthropic men and women have poured out their treasure in order to relieve these sufferings; but no nation has said to the nations responsible, 'You must stop; this thing is intolerable, and we will not permit it.' (Applause.) And the vision has been with the people.

"My friends, I wish you would reflect upon this proposition: The vision of what is necessary for great re-

forms has seldom come from the top in the nations of the world. It has come from the need and the aspiration and the self-assertion of great bodies of men who meant to be free. (Applause.) And I can explain some of the criticisms which have been leveled against this enterprise only by the supposition that the men who utter the criticisms have never felt the great pulse of the heart of the world. (Applause and cheers.)

Scorches Certain Senators.

"And I am amazed, not alarmed, but amazed (applause) that there should be in some quarters such a comprehensive ignorance of the state of the world. (Applause.) These gentlemen do not know what the mind of men is now. Everybody else does. (Laughter.) I do not know where they have been closeted; I do not know by what influences they have been blinded, but I do know that they have been separated from the general currents of thoughts of mankind. (Applause.) And I want to utter this solemn warning, not in the way of a threat; the forces of the world as yet threaten, they operate (applause). The great tides of the world do not give notice that they are going to rise and run; they rise in their majesty and overwhelming might and those who stand in the way are overwhelmed. Now the heart of the world is awake and the heart of the world must be satisfied. Do not let yourselves suppose for a moment that the uneasiness in the populations of Europe is due entirely to economic causes or economic motives; something very much deeper underlies it all than that. They see that their governments have never been able to defend them against intrigue or aggression and that there is no force of foresight or of prudence in any modern cabinet to stop war. And therefore they say: 'There must be some fundamental cause for this,' and the fundamental cause they are beginning to perceive to be that nations have stood singly or in little jealous groups against each other, fostering prejudice, increasing the danger of war, rather than concerting measures to prevent it; and that if there is right in the world, there is no reason why nations should be divided in the support of justice (applause)."

Losses Suffered By English.

London.—The casualties of the British, Canadian and Australian troops in the Ypres salient from July 31 to Nov. 18, 1917, aggregated in officers and men, 258,027. This fact was made known in the House of Commons when Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, answered a question, gave the casualties as follows: British—Officers, 10,795; men, 207,838. Canadian—Officers, 496; men, 11,107. Australian—Officers, 1,289; men, 26,502.

Female Workers Replaced Soldiers.

London.—The vast extent to which British women replaced men in industry and commerce during the war is disclosed in a White Paper issued. Not only did the number of women ordinarily employed show an increase, but more than 1,500,000 additional came forward to take the place of the men. Making all necessary deductions and additions, it is estimated the net increase in female workers employed outside their own homes was 1,200,000.

Work for the Refugees.

At Leghorn, Italy, there is a little shoe factory, which is furnishing work for the refugee families who are under the protection of the American Red Cross. It is but a little factory, but it is providing work, which means salaries, food and clothing for more than two dozen families from Spreziano every month.

Ukrainians Kill Polish Officers.

Warsaw, March 6.—Two Polish officers were killed when the Ukrainians fired on the train bearing the inter-allied commission to Poland after its departure from Lemberg. The officers had boarded the train by mistake.

HUN "REDS" PLAN TO JOIN RUSSIANS

Spartacans Ready to Seize Koenigsberg and Open Route to Moscow.

TROOPS SENT TO STOP MOVE

Government Forces Repulse Attack on Rail Terminus in Berlin and Kill Five Rioters—Two Bolsheviks Arrested.

Berlin, March 6.—The Spartacans, according to an official government bulletin, have begun a movement to seize Koenigsberg, East Prussia, and thereby open a route of communication to Moscow so that the bolshevik armies from Russia might move to the assistance of the Spartacan forces. The government, however, the bulletin states, has sent forces into Koenigsberg with the object of putting down the Spartacan strike movement for the seizure of the town.

Spartacan Attack Fails.

Paris, March 6.—A Havas dispatch from Berlin says a Spartacan attack on the Northern railroad terminus was repulsed and five rioters were killed.

The government, the dispatch adds, has taken the most energetic measures. Three divisions were rushed to Berlin and other re-enforcements continue to pour in. The attitude of the troops, however, is uncertain. A naval division is openly hostile to the government, but the government believes it can count on half of the Berlin troops.

Russ Bolshevik Held.

The Spartacan bureau in Wilhelmstrasse was occupied, but all the leaders escaped. Two Russian bolsheviks have been arrested and important documents seized. Government troops at Spandau have occupied the artillery depot containing great quantities of arms and munitions, which the independents counted upon seizing.

The Spartacans are planning to attack Moabit prison and liberate George Ledebour, the former social democratic leader, and Karl Radek, a Russian bolshevik agitator, who are engaged in a similar campaign in Germany. A general strike has been proclaimed at Bremen.

Severe disturbances have occurred in the suburb of Lichtenberg, where, it is reported, three policemen were killed and eight Spartacans were killed and thirty-two wounded.

Several jewelry stores were raided and a large quantity of ornaments stolen. Bakers and grocery shops in the northern part of the city were pillaged.

Three soldiers entered the rooms of the Imperial League Against Social Democracy, bound the cashier and stole 40,000 marks.

Troops Seize Duesseldorf.

The occupation of Duesseldorf by government forces has been accomplished without opposition, according to an official bulletin. The radicals, the bulletin adds, are endeavoring to extend the general strike movement to southeastern Saxony.

Anarchy Reigns at Zeltz.

Absolute anarchy reigns at Zeltz, southwest of Leipzig. According to reports, both the workmen and the bourgeoisie are on strike and a number of persons have been killed or wounded in street fighting.

More Troops Reach Berlin.

Troops of the army corps of Gen. von Leutwitz were brought to Berlin to assist in maintaining order and are bivouacked in the open spaces of the city.

TO MAKE REPORT ON HUNGARY

U. S. Peace Mission in Austria Orders Lieutenant Goodwin to Establish Relations With Hungarians.

Berne, March 6.—The United States peace mission sent to Austria some time ago has directed Lieut. Phillip Goodwin to go to Maramaros-Sziget to establish relations with the Hungarians and Ukrainians and study the situation there. He will forward his report to the peace conference. (Maramaros-Sziget is a town in northeastern Hungary, situated at the foot of the Carpathian mountains and 215 miles northeast of Budapest.)

TROOPS AND STRIKERS CLASH

Officers and Workers Killed During Rioting at Halle, Germany—Soldiers Use Machine Guns.

Berne, March 6.—Berlin telegrams carry alarming reports of the situation in Halle. They declare that the troops have used machine guns and that a number of officers and strikers have been killed. According to Vorwaerts there has been some looting and arson in the part of Halle that the communists hold.

W. H. WORKMAN



W. H. Workman, general manager of the Handley-Page company of England, who has proposed to the United States war department a plan to build 10,000 bombing airplanes in this country and have American aviators fly in them across the Atlantic next year.

THREE TOWNS ARE SWEEPED BY TORNADO

CAUSING GREAT DAMAGE IN SOUTHERN ALABAMA—MANY HOUSES WRECKED.

Scores of Persons Crushed Under Falling Walls—All Wire Service With Storm Zone Cut Off—Rain Increases Suffering of Victims.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Mobile, Ala.—Three towns in Southern Alabama are reported to be in ruins, many others have been damaged extensively and heavy loss of life has been caused. It is feared, by a tornado that swept a wide area. Wire service with the storm-swept region has been cut off, and only meager details of the loss of life and property have been received here. The three towns that are reported to have been destroyed are Eufaula, Pollard and Flomaton. The heaviest loss of life is said to have been Eufaula, a town of about 6,000 population, where scores of persons are said to have been caught under falling buildings.

Four bodies have been taken from the ruins of one building in Eufaula. There were many reports of persons having been injured. The bodies recovered were those of Rev. W. P. Dickinson, a Methodist preacher; E. J. Searcy, a broker, and two unidentified men. Dr. J. L. Adams, an optician, and S. F. Lawton, a traveling representative of the Southeastern Underwriters Association, whose home is in New Bedford, Mass., were reported to have been killed in the collapse of the building from which the four bodies were taken. Property loss in Eufaula alone is estimated at \$500,000. Practically every residence and business house in the town is reported to have been either destroyed or badly damaged. In Pollard, a larger town, many business buildings are said to be in ruins. A heavy rain accompanied the tornado, and miniature floods that followed increased the damage and suffering.

War Sentences Commuted.

Washington.—Unduly harsh sentences imposed on a number of persons convicted during the war emergency of having violated the espionage act will be corrected from time to time through Executive clemency by President Wilson, it was announced. The commutation of sentences in 52 cases and complete pardon in one also was announced. As fast as the Department of Justice can review the 150 cases still awaiting examination, recommendations for the shortening of sentences will be sent to the President. In many of the cases acted on officials of the Department of Justice said prisoners had been victims of wartime passion or prejudice, and had been given long sentences not commensurate with their offenses. Officials explained, however, that they would take care not to recommend clemency for the scores of persons against whom there was strong evidence of disloyalty and whose sentences were not extreme.

American Aids Polish Code.

Paris, March 6.—Dr. Frank Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins university, has been selected to assist in framing a constitution for the Polish government.